

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DEANNA SAUCEDA DEPARTS KRQE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest and most respected news anchors in New Mexico, Deanna Saucedo, is departing KRQE television of Albuquerque, New Mexico, after a distinguished career with the news station for nearly 12 years. She has often been credited with making a major contribution toward building KRQE's solid reputation.

There are thousands of loyal KRQE watchers who have great faith in what they see from the Channel 13 KRQE newscasts. They believe them to be fair and thorough—providing news coverage that keeps them well informed by separating fact from opinion. As the lead anchor for the program, Deanna Saucedo insisted on good reporting, crisp writing, visual stories, and accuracy in every thing covered in KRQE's news reports.

I had the privilege of being interviewed by Deanna just over a week ago. That opportunity was afforded because KRQE has committed to giving all the candidates for federal office 5 minutes of free air time to help constituents learn what the issues are and where candidates stand. I applaud KRQE for providing this service and engaging its viewers in our democracy. The professional that she is, during our interview Deanna asked me some hard-hitting and engaging questions. While she was tough, she also had a wonderful sense of humor and it was a lovely dialogue.

I know that Deanna Saucedo will be missed for her judgment, experience, toughness under pressure, and for her vast knowledge of the people, places, and events that have made New Mexico over the last two decades.

Deanna, I wish you the best of luck in your new endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH BRONX OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ON ITS 28TH ANNIVERSARY,

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I again pay tribute to the South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation for its 28 years of fruitful service to the South Bronx community.

In 1972, U.S. Senator Jacob Javits, New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams, and six major banks joined together to establish the South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (SOBRO). The corporation was founded at a time when the South Bronx was suffering from major economic devastation, jobs were scarce, and people were leaving the area.

Over the past 28 years, SOBRO has successfully encouraged investment and economic growth in the South Bronx and has provided education and job training to area residents. Among its many accomplishments, SOBRO has trained or placed in jobs more than 20,000 residents, created or retained more than 30,000 jobs in the area, stimulated more than \$120 million in investments, and assisted in the reconstruction of commercial districts.

In collaboration with Mott Haven Neighborhood Strategies Project, SOBRO has been successful in training residents and placing them in jobs with businesses in empowerment zone areas. SOBRO also provides business training and technical assistance to minority entrepreneurs. It has also established a credit loan program to facilitate financial services, including loans for small businesses.

In addition, by forming partnerships with local businesses and area high schools, SOBRO has succeeded in providing valuable internship programs and part-time jobs for high school and intermediate school students. The organization also trains adults in many skills including cable installation, computer repair, home health care, customer service, and building maintenance.

Moreover, SOBRO has assisted in the transformation of abandoned buildings into affordable housing and commercial space. It currently has many projects underway, including the reconstruction of a 60-unit housing project for people living with AIDS. In addition, SOBRO has been successful in renovating Bruckner Boulevard, which has attracted many artists, antique shops, and other businesses to the area.

Changes in the welfare law are placing greater constraints on organizations like SOBRO that are trying to assist people in need. Despite this, SOBRO has continued to provide quality services to low-income South Bronx residents and to attract businesses to the area.

I would like to especially compliment this year's honorees, Maura Markus, President Citibank North America, Ken Williams, District Manager, The Home Depot, Bernard Beal, CEO, M.R. Beal & Company, and Dave Valentin, world-renowned jazz flutist, for their leadership in improving the quality of life in our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize SOBRO for its 28 years of achievements, training and educating the youth, spurring economic growth, and beautifying our South Bronx congressional district.

ON S. 2950, SAND CREEK MASSACRE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 23, 2000

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the companion House legislation, I support the passage of this Senate measure so it can go to the President for signature into law.

This bill is important for the country, and particularly for Colorado because it would authorize establishing a National Historic Site at the site of the Sand Creek Massacre—an event that for more than a century has been regarded as one of the most emotionally charged and controversial events in American history.

On November 29, 1864, Col. John M. Chivington, leading about 700 soldiers of the First and Third Colorado Volunteers, attacked a village of about 500 Cheyenne and Arapaho people. These people were under the overall leadership of Black Kettle, and had camped on Sand Creek at the direction of Major Scott Anthony, who commanded Fort Lyon, about 40 miles to the south. By day's end, the soldiers had killed at least 150 people, including women and children.

The massacre resulted in almost instant controversy, which ultimately led to three federal investigations, all of which condemned Chivington's actions. By the 1865 Treaty of Little Arkansas with the Cheyenne and Arapaho, victims of Sand Creek received minor compensation for their suffering and loss of property. While some efforts were made to understand the massacre, place blame on the responsible parties, and compensate the tribes, little was actually done.

Many people, including Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, visited the site and collected artifacts of all kinds. The land involved later was used for large-scale cattle operations, and eventually small private landowners farmed and grazed the property. As time passed, evidence of the massacre slowly disappeared. Although the event continued to be remembered, mostly by the tribes and historians, the only commemoration of the massacre was a simple granite marker placed near the site by the local community in 1950.

In 1998, Public Law 105-243 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to identify the location and extent of the Sand Creek Massacre and to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the site as a unit of the National Park System. Starting in 1998 a variety of techniques and methods were used to locate the site of the Sand Creek Massacre. These included a thorough research of written records, archaeology, geomorphology, aerial photographic analysis, traditional tribal methods and recording the oral traditions of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma,

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